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single general inventive concept and therefore Restriction is not proper, and the requirement should be withdrawn.

The Examiner contends that Applicants' priority document U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/153,615 does not provide sufficient written description for the breadth of the claims, as currently recited. Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner.

Support for claim 1 can be found, for example, in the priority document on page 5, Figure 1. Figure 1 of the priority document consists of the same 5' flanking sequence alignment for wild-type and altered CD40 ligand as Figure 2 of the instant application. Both alignments provide the sequence for the altered CD40 ligand recited in SEQ ID NO: 2 of claim 1 of the instant application. Claim 1 is the broadest claim pending and it encompasses the subject matter of claims 2 and 3.

Applicants convey with reasonable clarity to those skilled in the art that, as of Applicants' earliest filing date sought, they were in possession of the invention, and that the invention, in that context, is reflected by the amended claims. MPEP Section 2163.02 states: "[t]he test for sufficiency for support in a parent application is whether the disclosure of the application relied upon 'reasonably conveys to the artisan that the inventor had possession at the time of the later claimed subject matter.'" citing *Ralston Purina Co. v. FarMar-Co., Inc.*, 772 F.2d 1570, 1575, 227 USPQ 177, 179 (Fed. Cir. 1985)(quoting *In re Kaslow*, 707 F.2d 1366, 1375, 217 USPQ 1089, 1096 (Fed. Cir.1983)). Furthermore, Applicants respectfully submit that the claims of a patent application are interpreted in view of the specification. As stated in *Phillips v. AWH*:

“The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (“PTO”) determines the scope of claims in patent applications not solely on the basis of the claim language, but upon giving claims their broadest reasonable construction ‘**in light of the specification**’ as it would be interpreted by one of ordinary skill in the art.” *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1316 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (citing *In re Am. Acad. Of Sci. Tech.*, 367 F.3d 1359 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (emphasis added)).

